

A

# REVIEW

## OF THE

# STATE

## OF THE

# ENGLISH NATION.

---

Tuesday, July 23. 1706.

---

**I** Am told, "I am a little too arrogant in confining our War to the Event of Peace; and that Circumstances may happen, which may make it necessary to pursue the Enemy farther than the bare restraining him from Mischief——And this Part of it I readily grant.

But all this does not confine me from saying, the true End and Design of this War must be Peace; because the only justifiable End of fighting is so, all the rest is Plunder and Depradation.

As to *possessing our Neighbours Country, and giving it to our Soldiers*, it seems to me not any part of this Matter; we cannot do it, we cannot think of it without destroying our own just Pretences, and *unjustly conforming to that Tyranny we profess to pull down.*

England has Ways and Means sufficient to reward those, that venture their Lives in her Service——Were we inclin'd to be grateful, and not when Men have fought for us, and deliver'd us, and come to be disbanded, turn them away with Poverty and Contempt, and expose them to Jails and Gibbets; or to seek Bread in foreign Service, *of which I shall speak in its season.*

But that I may not offer my Opinion alone in this Case, I crave leave to bring some Vouchers to it, *I have quoted already, Her Majesty's Speeches to the Parliament, and the Parliaments Addresses to Her Majesty; all which express the utmost Hopes and the last End of this War, to be restoring the Liberty of Europe, and obtaining a lasting Peace.* I have quoted the Duke of Marlborough's Letter to Mr. Secretary *Harley*;

*Harley*; wherein his Grace prays for it, as all the Blessing we seek by this War; that the French may be reduc'd to the Necessity of accepting a firm and solid Peace.

Let me add a few more Authorities to my Opinion; Mr. Stanyar, the English Envoy in Switzerland, in his Memorial to the Cantons of Bern, tells them, It is the utmost of our Hopes, To reduce France to its just Bounds, and settle the Peace of Europe on a safe and lasting Foundation.

The Dissenting Ministers Address to the QUEEN, congratulating her Majesty on the wonderful Victories now obtain'd, has the same Words, Viz.

*As the important Consequences of your Majesty's Triumphs make a daily Accession to your Glory; so they give us Hopes, and an agreeable Prospect of a speedy Reduction of France to its just Limits, and the Restitution of Liberty and Peace to Europe.*

I think, I need go no farther, tho' I have a great Number of other Authorities concurring with my Opinion; I hope, no Man can take it amiss, that I thus differ in my Notion of the War from them; I entirely acquiesce in the Reduction of our Enemies, and of all the Enemies of the Protestant Religion, and the general Liberty of Mankind, whether at home or abroad; I would have all Manner of Tyranny, whether French or English, Foreign or Domestic, Ecclesiastical or Civil, reduc'd; or a la Mode of Roger the Countryman muzzled, most effectually muzzled, so as never to be able to worry Mankind any more.

Liberty is certainly a civil Right of Divine Original, the only Claim of Mankind which is *Jure Divino* universally; he that won't fight for it, is a Fool, he that denies it to any, must be a Knave, *Anglice*, a Tyrant; for a Tyrant cannot be an honest Man.

Well, Gentlemen, to leave the Event of things a while, let us talk of what is now in Agitation; and since our last we are made glad with unexpected News from Italy; Prince Eugene resolves not to be in the Duke of Marlborough's Debt, he will endeavour to cap Victories with him, and keep the Reckoning even——Now we

are inform'd, he has pass'd the *Adige*, with an unexpected Success, has push'd the French from all their Fastnesses, drove them before him with his usual Valour, and they seem dispirited there as well as in *Flanders*.

And which is more beyond Expectation, than the rest; the Germans make their way down to the *Po*, and this cannot but remark on a little.

To have travers'd the *Milanese*, had been a tedious and almost impracticable thing, the Country being so full of Rivers, Canals, and innumerable Advantages to an Enemy, who is to stand only on the Defensive.

But if he passes the *Po*, and keeping the lower Bank of that River, marches thro' *Parma*, *Modena*, &c. he has, tho' a longer March, a plainer way to *Piedmont* which is the Design—God send him a good Journey, I confess, 'tis now more hopeful than it was before, to my Apprehension. Let us view a little the Case of the Duke of *Savoy*.

That faithful and constant Prince has been not very successful; since he left *Turin*, the French have push'd him with a great deal of Gallantry, and pursued him so close, that he has not without great Difficulty recovered the Mountains, sent the Ladies away to *Genoa* by Sea, and now shelters himself only by the inaccessible Difficulties of the Country.

Having thus coup't him up, and separated his Forces; the Siege of *Turin* becomes not so absolutely necessary to the French, as it did before——A Blockade till towards the End of the Campaign may be sufficient, and in its Event as fatal to *Turin*, as a Siege; for a severe Winter Blockade to a Town, so great and populous, must be very ruinous to the Trade, and Subsistence of the numerous Families there.

Now, if they form it into first a Bombardment, and then a Blockade, Monsieur *Fenille* may spare 15000 Men at least, and of them 5000 Horse, which he is very strong, is to join the Duke of *Vendôme's* Army.

And this now seems the greatest Case before me, if this Army won't fight, if the Consternation is universal, and the French will fight no where, I know not what to say



( 338 )  
 say to that. The King of France must send  
 us Word, he will fight no more, and by  
 Quarter, that he will us the *Carte Blanche* to  
 make our own Terms.—And then we come  
 to my Point again, PEACE. Peace and  
 Liberty are certainly the things we fight  
 for, Mad men only fight for the sake of  
 quarrelling, and *Bismarck*, not a Protestant  
 Army, is fit to entertain them.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

There being Notice given in Print, of a  
 base and villainous Design of print-  
 ing in a small Character and less Volume,  
 a Book Entitled *Jure Divino*, written by  
 the Author of this Paper.

The Author setting aside the Arguments  
 against the Honesty of the thing, as what  
 is no way moving to those, who commit  
 so manifest a Robbery on the Property of  
 another, desires the World but to consider  
 the Justice of the Pretence, *Viz. That this  
 Book is sold for the sole Benefit of the Author.*

The Author thanks the Pyrate of this  
 Book for taking off the Mask, and showing  
 the Thief so plain, that any Man may see  
 it himself without a Comment.

If not for the Benefit of the Author, why  
 did the Author propose it by Subscription?  
 —Why did he not rather, having labour'd  
 to finish a Tract of that Size, come humbly  
 to the Bookseller, and beg him to receive  
 the Benefit of his Work?

I think therefore, there can be no strong-  
 er Argument than this, That this Design is  
 a Robbery on the Author, by a Sort of Men,  
 who will neither give Authors valuable  
 Considerations for any thing they do, nor  
 suffer them to publish it themselves.

'can therefore no more question, but  
 those Gentlemen, who have had so much  
 Respect to the Author, as to encourage  
 him to print the Book on their Subscription,  
 will be mov'd by such foul Practices, to stand  
 the firmer by their Subscription, which now  
 becomes a Justice to the Author.

As to the Pretence of imposing on the  
 Subscribers, 'tis a manifest Forgery, a Print  
 having with great Charge been prepar'd to

go with the Book; it has been offer'd to such  
 as pleas'd voluntarily to pay for it, but ne-  
 ver impos'd upon any; for the Truth where-  
 of, the Author appeals to the Gentlemen  
 themselves.

As to any spurious Edition; its Corrup-  
 tions, Errors and false Representations; ac-  
 companying such a Work, more shall be said  
 hereafter, and a Proposal made to the Sub-  
 scribers of this Book, that shall effectually  
 suppress so scandalous an Attempt; and  
 whenever the Author thinks fit to print it  
 in 8vo. with Additions, the Subscribers to  
 this shall be made Amends for those Addi-  
 tions, and the Price be much lower than 5 s.

As to those Gentlemen who have sub-  
 scrib'd, the Author refers them to the Book  
 for the Performance, whether the Terms  
 on his side are not comply'd with, even be-  
 yond his Proposals; assuring them, he  
 could have sav'd 40 s. in number of Sheets,  
 Goodness of Paper and Workmanship, and  
 yet have come within the Bounds of his Pro-  
 posal. If after this, any of the Subscribers,  
 to save a Trifle, shall take up with a spurious  
 Copy, to the encouraging a Thief in the  
 robbing the Author, and thereby become  
 accessory to the Crime—I submit it to their  
 Honesty, and had rather receive Wrong  
 than do it.

**M**R. *Scarlet* is desir'd to send more  
 particular Directions, how he may  
 be wrote to.

**T**HE Gentleman who sent a Letter  
 sign'd *R. P.* is desir'd to send some  
 Authentick Proof of the Fact in his Letter,  
 and it shall be inserted at large to his Sa-  
 tisfaction.

Just Publish'd,

**A** Dissertation upon the tenth Chapter  
 of the fourth Book of Mr. *Lake's*  
 Essay, concerning human Understanding.  
 Wherein that Author's endeavours to esta-  
 blish *Spinoza's* Atheistical Hypothesis,  
 more especially in that tenth Chapter, are  
 discover'd and confuted. To which is sub-  
 join'd; a short Account of the Sense where-  
 of the Titles of, and the Reasonings in the  
 following pernicious Books, are to be un-  
 derstood,